

**STREAM TO THE HUNTER.**

FROM AND AFTER THAT DATE, WHILE THE HUNTER IS LAID UP FOR REPAIRS, THE FOLLOWING WILL BE THE ARRANGEMENTS:

**THE ROSE**, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 10 P.M. THE MAILLAND on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6 P.M.

JAS. PATTERSON, Secretary.

H.R.N. Co.'s Wharf, 3331

**RICHMOND RIVER, PELICAN TREE.**

**THE EBENEZER**, 90 tons burthen, Freeb'n master, is under engagement to sail on the 27th.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COOK, 3332

**FOR MORRISON BAY.**

**THE MARY STEWART**, 100 tons burthen, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail this day.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to THOMAS STEWART, Brisbane-street.

**FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.**

**THE favourite Packet** Brigantine **HELEN**, 120 tons burthen, Redy, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will sail with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf, Bottom of Market-street.

**FOR HOBART TOWN.**

**THE well known packet** brig **EMMA**, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, master, will sail on FRIDAY MORNING.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FOR GELONG AND PORT FAIRY.**

**THE PACKET SCHOONER** **LILLIAS**, 200 tons, R. F. Pockley, master, is under engagement to sail for the above on the 27th.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.**

**THE unrivalled packet** **DART**, 200 tons burthen, Alexander Collier, master, is under engagement to sail for Melbourne on the 27th.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FOR MELBOURNE.**

**THE PACKET BRIG** **CHRISTINA**, 200 tons, R. F. Pockley, master, is under engagement to sail for Melbourne on the 27th.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.**

**THE splendid A1 Ship** **OLIVER CROMWELL**, 600 tons, A. Alexander, master, is under engagement to sail for Auckland on the 27th.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FOR HONOLULU.**

**THE fine fast-sailing** **barque** **ELIZABETH ARCHER**, 150 tons, R. F. Pockley, master, is under engagement to sail for Honolulu on the 27th.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.**

**THE fine fast-sailing** **barque** **ELIZABETH ARCHER**, 150 tons, R. F. Pockley, master, is under engagement to sail for San Francisco on the 27th.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FOR LONDON.**

**THE first-class frigate** **ship** **BLANKET**, 680 tons, A. Molloy, master, is under engagement to sail for London on the 27th.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FOR LONDON.**

**THE fine fast-sailing** **barque** **ELIZABETH ARCHER**, 150 tons, R. F. Pockley, master, is under engagement to sail for London on the 27th.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, at the Free Company's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

**FOR LONDON.**

**THE first-class barque** **SALSETTE**, 423 tons, register, Colin Munro, commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., 3143 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE fine fast-sailing ship** **SUTTON**, 347 tons, M. Mackenzie, master, now lying at Newcastle. The purchaser will have the benefit of a good charter to California. For further particulars apply to the captain, on board, at Newcastle, or, F. MITCHELL AND CO., Sydney. 3307

**FOR SALE.**

**THE fine fast-sailing Schooner** **SOOTY JUVENIE**, 32-35 tons, register, just arrived from Portland Bay. This vessel was built at Launceston, in 1845; is coppered, and well found in stores; sails well, and carries a good cargo for her tonnage. Apply to MILLER'S POINT, August 21.

**WANTED TO CHARTER.**

**A S.M. VESSEL**, of about 150 to 200 tons, also a schooner of about 60 to 80 tons. Apply to HORTON AND CHURCH, Custom House.

**WANTED TO CHARTER.**

**A S.M. VESSEL**, for a trip to and from Great Clarence River, a vessel of 50 to 60 tons measurement. Apply, stating terms, to DONALDSON AND CO., Pitt-street.

**WANTED.**

**A first-class ship**, to load for London. J. B. METCALFE, 3566

**NOTICE.**

**ILLAWARRA TURF CLUB.** He above Races will come off on the 27th and 28th of August, as originally advertised, any advertisement to the contrary notwithstanding. By order, GEORGE U. ALLEY, Hon. Sec. August 22.

**CHEMISTRY.**

**APPLIED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA.**

**A PUBLIC LECTURE** will be delivered at the School of Arts on Wednesday Evening, the 28th instant, at 7 o'clock P.M., by Mr. W. J. Grayling, on the above important subject.

As the limits of a single lecture would not admit of an exposition of the minutiae of every case which might be stated, it will be Mr. Grayling's endeavour to give such a comprehensive review of the general subject, illustrating the same by numerous experiments, and shall suffice to convey much useful information to those who are engaged in preparing for the market the natural products of this colony. The treatment of soils, with reference to the advantageous culture of the vine, will be specially illustrated.

Tickets, 1s. each. 3505

**MR. H. R. SMITH, 468, George-street,**

begs to inform his friends and the gentry of Sydney that he will be happy to take Portraits in Oil or Pastel Crayon, in the Fancy Bell Cottage. Specimens may be seen at his rooms as above. 3504

**TUITION.**

**RUSSELL'S VIEW, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.**

**MR. L. LAYTON** begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that on and after Monday, 22nd September, he will be prepared to receive a limited number of respectable youths for instruction in the various branches of a thorough English and Commercial education, and will also be happy to admit to the number of six young gentlemen, under the age of eight, to be boarded. Terms per quarter, to be paid in advance:—

For pupils under eight years..... 1 1 0

Boards..... 1 1 0

French and drawing taught (if required) by competent masters.

Mr. Layton would respectfully remind parents that his school is situated in a most healthy locality, and is a convenient distance from the city.

**THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE.**

**THE** Classes of this Institution will now be held in the Hall of Public Lecture Room, Church Hill, which has for some time past been undergoing repairs. The branches at present taught in the Institution are as follows, viz:—

Latin and Greek—Rev. Professor Ridley.

French and Mathematics—Rev. Professor Goethe.

Intellectual and Moral Philosophy—Rev. Professor Goethe.

Pupils on Students proposing to join either these classes, or others of a more elementary character, which will be formed as they are required, are requested to make immediate application.

Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and on Universal History, will be delivered shortly by Professors Ridley and Goethe.

JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D., Principal.

Sydney, August 23. 3566

**AVIS AUX FRANÇAIS.**

**MONSIEUR LE PROFESSEUR** **GOETHE**, prêchera un Sermon en langue Française, Dimanche prochain à trois heures et demie, dans l'Eglise Ecossaise, Church Hill; et donnera une série de sermons les Dimanches suivants.

**THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS.**

**THE REV. DR. LANG, M.C.**, will deliver a four Lectures, in continuation of the series he delivered some time since in the City Theatre and School of Arts, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, P.M., in the Hall of Public Lecture Room of the Australian College, Church Hill.

The particular subject of the Lecture will be, *The General Principles of the Colony under the forthcoming Public Constitution about to be introduced and brought into operation under the auspices of the present Legislative Council.*

Admission, ONE SHILLING each. The proceeds will be appropriated exclusively towards defraying the cost of the extensive repairs which the Hall has been recently undergoing, to fit it for a Public Lecture Room.

Kynsly, August 23. 3566

**THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.**

of this day, contains a full Report of the proceedings of the present Legislative Council, and of the various resolutions passed by the House of Representatives. The Report is published by Mr. G. U. Alley, Hon. Sec. of the Legislative Council, and is sold by all the booksellers in the colony.

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**PROPOSALS FOR ESTABLISHING A NEW DAILY JOURNAL.**

IT has long been matter of surprise, particularly to commercial men, when the great increase of population and consequent influx of trade is considered, that another Daily Journal has not been established in Sydney; it being the general opinion that such a speculation, if brought out in a talented and judicious manner, could not fail of being eminently successful, and productive of great profit.

Under this impression, the advertiser, a person who has for several years had much practical experience in conducting and printing newspapers, and who is prepared to advance one-third the required amount for the establishment of such a journal, is anxious to meet with one or two parties who will be willing and desirous of uniting with him in establishing such a Daily Newspaper, under conditions and arrangements which might be satisfactorily agreed upon hereafter.

All communications (for the present) to be addressed to Mr. J. R. Clark, Sydney, when the advertiser will be pleased to receive and consider the same, and to propose a plan to be adopted, with the corresponding probable result, can be obtained, if required.

**J. R. CLARK** has much pleasure in announcing to the Nobles, Gentry, and Gentry of Sydney and neighbourhood, that his EXHIBITION ROOMS, having undergone repairs, have been re-arranged and are now open.

J. R. C. has recently added to his collection a few choice Paintings, well worthy the attention of the admirers of the fine arts.

The PUBLIC are also invited to view the ART UNION PRIZES, now arranged together, and reminded that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSURE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

They are respectfully advised not to lose an opportunity of obtaining some of the PRIZES, and more correct and satisfactory information, apply to the ADULT UNION PRIZES, No. charge for admission.

333, George-street South, Opposite Burial Ground.

May also be seen, an assortment of BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL BOXES, made of New Zealand Woods, just arrived. 3563

**PERCEIVING in the Sydney Morning Herald**

of date August 8, an advertisement signed by Charles MacArthur, commenting on a letter signed by two gentlemen, the adjutant, in favour of Mr. Spencer, an Inspector of our town, who was refused a license to sell, after holding one for several years, by reason of an adverse opinion of two magistrates, as to his moral character, and the only evidence against him being one very questionable, which evidence, if true, took a retrospective view of some three or four years, of a single transaction, and the trivial and common in any mixed community to cause the hearers in Court some amusement, and the result, namely, the cancelling the license of Mr. S., exciting the wonder of the inhabitants generally, has induced me, as the number of a person, to state by two gentlemen, the adjutant, in favour of Mr. Spencer, an Inspector of our town, who was refused a license to sell, after holding one for several years, by reason of an adverse opinion of two magistrates, as to his moral character, and the 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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Your report of the proceedings of the Circuit Court held at Gulguburn on the 8th instant, and published in your supplement of the 14th, contains the following extract in the trial of "Hoffman and Cummins for highway robbery."—"When his Honor was arranging about the restitution of the stolen property in this case, it came out that the cash found upon the prisoner, amounting to seventeen shillings and four pence halfpenny, formed, without doubt, part of the proceeds of the robbery, and that whilst in the lock-up it had been returned to the prisoners."

Mr. Jennett, the Chief Constable at Yass, when called upon to explain the circumstance, said that a magistrate at Yass told him in the street to give it up to them, but he refused to do so without an order from the Bench. Subsequently, when Mr. Henry O'Brien was on the Bench, he made the order, and the Chief Constable handed the money to the prisoners. The Attorney-General said to the Chief Constable, "I look to you to repay this money, and if you do not do so, I will sue you for it." Mr. Henry O'Brien will, perhaps give it to you when he hears the circumstance."

The evidence attributed above to the Chief Constable, Mr. Jennett, as far as I am concerned, is not true. I did not give the order mentioned in that evidence, and I wish it known that I am not the magistrate who the Chief Constable states had ordered him in the street to give up the money to the prisoners, nor was I aware of this circumstance until the receipt of your paper of the 14th instant.

The prisoners Hoffman and Cummins were confined in the Yass lock-up, on suspicion of being the parties who had robbed Mr. Shelly, near Gunning, and whilst detained for the arrival of that gentleman, they were brought before another magistrate and myself. They then complained of hunger, and requested that some money of theirs in possession of the constable might be returned to them; their request was not complied with, but the lock-up-keeper was instructed by the Bench to purchase, from that money, food in addition to the lock-up allowance, to afford those men sufficient to eat.

Having published the Chief Constable's evidence so far as regards myself, and the comments of the Attorney-General thereon, I trust you will see the justice of giving this letter a place in your columns at your earliest convenience.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. O'BRIEN.

Deuro, Yass, August 20.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—When Frank Aldrich paid his passage money in Arnold's office, in London, he was then told for the second time that for the sum paid he was to receive, on arrival in Moreton Bay, a portion of land. It was first told him a day or two previous when he first went to Arnold's to arrange for a passage.

The above are facts.

Your obedient servant,  
FRANK ALDRICH'S COUSIN.

GROWTH OF COTTON AND SUGAR.

To the Members of the Legislative Council, in favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased to see that a premium has been voted for the encouragement of the growth of cotton, to which I drew public attention in a letter in the Sydney Morning Herald, and to which the honourable member, Mr. Donaldson, refers in his motion upon the subject.

While I commend this enlightened policy, I regret that at the same time a similar encouragement had not been held out for the growth of sugar, which requires the same practical experience, and no mean ability, to qualify an individual to cultivate and to manufacture after the cane is grown,—whereas to produce cotton calls for none of these higher qualifications.

I respectfully beg to offer these remarks from a knowledge I possess that there are two sugar planters now engaged in somewhat expensive preparations to make a sugar in the colony, and to whom I think a similar boon is due.

AMERICANUS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I avail myself of the medium of your journal to entreat that none of your readers who can conscientiously sign the address to His Excellency the Governor agreed to at a meeting held at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, will neglect to attach their names.

The favourers of Transportation are doing all in their power to identify the cause of its opponents with that of a political faction personally hostile to the Government. This false political faction, in its turn, does all in its power to identify its cause with that of Anti-Transportation. The former seek to surround their selfishness with the halo of loyalty; the latter, their disloyalty with the halo of virtue.

It is, therefore, highly necessary that those numerous persons who conscientiously oppose a renewal of transportation, without entertaining any factious personal animosity against the person of the Governor, or the Secretary of State for the Colonies, should extensively sign the petition referred to by the same demonstration the extent and strength of the feeling prevalent in the colony on this subject among the moderate and peaceable class of its inhabitants.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
CIVIS.

Sydney, August 23, 1850.

NATIONAL DEBT.—By a recently published return it is shown that the gross amount of all sums received and credited, including interest, on account of savings banks and friendly societies from August 6, 1847, to November 20, 1849, was £53,734,756 17s. 7d. The gross amount of all sums paid for salaries, pensions, and including interest, was £28,911,928 11s. 3d. The total amount of stock standing in the name of the commissioners was £19,607,583 19s. 8d., of which £10,495,013 17s. 3d. is in the three per Cent., £19,112,510 11s. 5d. in the Three-and-a-quarter per Cent., and £20,000 in the Five per Cent. The expenses of the sums paid for the purchase of such stock amounted to £27,928,301 9s. 10d., the gross amount of dividends received thereon was £18,945,396 12s. 9d., the gross amount of interest paid and credited to savings banks and friendly societies was £21,441,522 11s. 6d. Besides the stock above mentioned, a balance of £228,774 8s. 1d. on the same account remained uninvested. The expenses incurred by the commissioners for salaries of clerks and incidental expenses during the year preceding the return amounted as far as could be estimated, to £1000. The total amount of stock transferred and paid for by the commissioners during the period referred to by the return was £309,483 11s. 3d., of which £168,993 11s. 3d. was in the three per Cent. Consols, £160,103 11s. 5d. being for life annuities, and £8800 for annuities for terms of years, £60,860 in the Three per Cent., £20,000 in the Five per Cent. Three per Cent. per Reduced, £20,000 in the life annuities, and £2834 for annuities for terms of years; and £70,425 in the Three-and-a-quarter per Cent., £67,225 being for life annuities, and £3200 for annuities for terms of years. The money paid, including a commission, was £379,89 9s. 9d. The total of life annuities granted amounted to £57,112 10s. 6d., immediate and £8953 3s. deferred. The total of annuities for terms of years granted amounted to £1455 3s. immediate and £390 3s. deferred. The gross amount of sums received by the commissioners on account of the fund for the military savings banks, from September 19, 1845, to January 31, 1850, was £78,507 12s. 23., and the total of stock bought and transferred on the same account was £20,810 11s. 10d., of which £55,648 9s. 10d. was in the Consols, £10,000 in the Three per Cent., and £44,202 5s. in the Three and-a-quarter per Cent.

AMT Hitty inquired of the servant girl if she being told that her geographical knowledge was somewhat defective, she excused herself by saying, "I haint much larinin," cause I never went to school but one day, and that was in the evenin', and we hadn't no candle, and the school was closed."







# Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF FIFTY SESSIONS  
IN THE COUNTY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED  
AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.  
1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables  
persons to provide for the widowed, orphaned,  
or others, at their decease.  
2nd. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which en-  
ables persons to secure for themselves, or  
their nominees, an independence in their  
old age, by means of an annuity punctually  
paid as long as they may live.  
3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable  
at the ages of 14, 20, or 21.

NEVER did the ingenuity of man de-  
vise any plan so effectual to render old  
age happy, independent, and free from all  
care and anxiety, as that of the deferred an-  
nuities, or annuities for old age. The over-  
crowded state of the Benevolent Asylum, and  
the many demands for private charity calls  
loudly for some system to arrest the growing  
evils of poverty.

However high the rate of wages, and cheap  
the necessities of life may be, there cannot  
fail to be great numbers of paupers, unless the  
labouring classes will set apart a portion of  
their earnings for their support in old age.

The payment of it, a week by the labouring  
men, their wives, and the female servants in  
this colony, would be scarcely felt by them,  
and the trifling sum if commenced at the age of  
20 would entitle them when they become 60 to  
an annuity of about £11 a year; at 60 to about  
£17 a year; at 70 to about £20 a year, during  
the remainder of their lives. How many aged  
men and women that are now in this colony  
dragging out a miserable existence, suffering  
privation, neglect, reproach, and upbraiding,  
and dependent for a bare subsistence on public  
and private charity, who have wasted or spent  
in extravagance considerably more than this  
amount. Instead of thinking on the future  
with a melancholy anxiety, as those who  
spend their income must do if they think at  
all, the Deferred Annuity looks towards the  
future with joy and hope, for he knows that  
on a certain day his annuity will commence,  
and he may thenforth cease to labour, as he  
will be independent during the remainder of  
his life. Surely employers could not render a  
more important service to their servants than  
by urging upon them the advice of the wisest  
man "to provide like the ant in the summer  
for the winter of life."

Many persons whilst young urge as a reason  
for not subscribing for a Deferred Annuity, that  
they will not live sufficiently long to enjoy it,  
although they daily witness numerous instances  
of persons attaining old age. It will be seen  
in a reference to the last Annual Report of  
the Benevolent Society that out of 407  
paupers in the Asylum, 295 were between 60  
and 100 years of age.

To those persons who are now in affluent or  
comfortable circumstances, Deferred Annuities  
may prove of inestimable value. A Deferred  
Annuity may be the means of saving a man  
after he has become reduced in circumstances,  
from being a burden in his old age on his chil-  
dren, his relations, or friends, then which  
nothing could be more galling to a sensitive  
mind. We need only look around us in order  
to see numerous instances of the immensity of  
good a Deferred Annuity would have effected  
in saving persons who were once wealthy from  
a miserable old age.

So much importance do the Directors attach  
to the immense advantage to be derived from  
securing a provision for the aged out of their  
savings when young, that they have deter-  
mined to apply for an Act of Council to pro-  
tect Deferred Annuities, under certain con-  
ditions, the same as Government Pensions are  
protected against judgment debts, sequestration  
in insolvency, &c.

In order to relieve members from the effects  
of unforeseen emergency, the Society will lend  
money on the security of Deferred Annuities  
and Life Assurance policies, at a moderate  
rate of interest.

The tables of rates, forms of proposals, and  
all information may be obtained at the Office  
of the Society from ten to four daily.  
WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.

N.B.—Great advantages are held out to the  
first policies taken, as may be seen by the  
rules. 1294

## TO THE CONSUMERS OF COALS.

COALS THIRTY SHILLINGS PER TON.

HAVING read an article in the  
Herald of August 16, headed Coals, in  
which it is stated that we, the retailers, were,  
for our own exclusive benefit, keeping the  
price up to thirty shillings per ton, I beg to  
observe such is not the fact. The owners of  
vessels and the miners are the only parties  
deriving benefit therefrom. When we paid 12s.  
per ton by the cargo, we delivered at 20s.; we  
now buy at from 20s. to 25s., and sell at 30s.  
per ton; it is therefore quite evident that our  
(the retailers) profit is less, independent of the  
circumstances trade done in consequence of  
the present high prices. It is my intention to  
enter most fully into the subject, and place the  
saddle on the right horse.

I beg to state that I have not at any time  
since the strike, charged more than thirty  
shillings per ton, and shall make a reduction  
the moment I am able to do so.

HENRY RAWES WHITTELL,  
Coal Contractor, Bathurst-street.  
3389

## WOLLONGONG RACES:

IN consequence of the Race Course  
being in a very bad condition for running  
on, the Stewards have resolved upon post-  
poning these Races for a week, to the 3rd and  
4th of September.

Entrances for the above Races, stating  
name, age, colour of horse, and dress of  
rider, to be addressed under cover to the  
Honorary Secretary, G. U. ALLEY, Esq., at  
the Family Hotel, Wollongong, on or before  
the 2nd of September. Entrances to be de-  
clared at eight on the evening of the 2nd of  
September at the above Hotel.

WILLIAM WARREN JENKINS,  
Chairman.  
3440

## THE AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at the office of the Society, 470, George-street, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 25th AUGUST INSTANT, at three o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of confirming the amendments and additions made in the rules of the Society at the last General Annual Meeting.

Notice is also given, that immediately after the business of the meeting

A SALE OF RIGHTS TO ADVANCES will take place, at which the attendance of all members of the Society desirous of becoming Borrowers is invited.

CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.  
Thursday, August 22. 3481

## BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Election of Directors in the New Bank will take place at the Bank House, George-street, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September next, at noon; and Candidates for the office of Director are required, on or before the 3rd day of September next, to give notice in writing of their intention to offer themselves for election to that office.

By order of the Committee of Provisional Directors.  
JOHN BLACK, Cashier.  
3367

## CLARKE'S ART UNION.

(250 MEMBERS AT ONE GUINEA.)  
GENTLEMEN who are desirous of possessing  
SPLENDID WORKS OF ART, are respectfully invited to subscribe to the above without delay, as the list is filling rapidly.

Among the chief prizes are  
MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS,  
in the highest style of art.  
THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE  
AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, the first week  
in September.

Catalogues may be obtained on application.  
J. R. CLARKE, Printeller,  
333, George-street,  
Opposite Barial Ground.  
3488

## REMOVAL.

To No. 273, PITT-STREET.  
JOSEPH SMITH, Hatter, having now removed from No. 268, Pitt-street, to newly erected premises, on the opposite side of the street, being four doors south of the Victoria Theatre, respectfully solicits the continuance of that patronage which he has enjoyed for the last seven years; he further begs to make known to his patrons and the public generally, that he has received by the Diana, and other late arrivals, an extensive and varied assortment of Goods, including the most admired and latest fashionable HATS, and that having made arrangements with a first-rate London House, on very advantageous terms, for constant supplies, he can sell at prices unprecedented, and will be able to execute orders to any amount.

Men's, boys', and children's English beaver and French silk hats, finished to any shape or size in a workmanlike manner.  
Every variety of caps.

The trade supplied with French plush, hoods, and trimmings, on very favourable terms. A liberal allowance made to the Trade, or wholesale orders.  
Country orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

Observe the Large Cocked Hat over the Door.

## LUCERNE SEED.

LUCERNE is the most valuable Grass ever grown, and thrives so well in this climate that no farm or station should be without a few acres. The seed now being very cheap. When sown, it becomes a permanent property for years, like an orchard or other plantation. If sown in Winter or Spring it may be cut in good seasons three or four times, and if not required for green food, may be made into hay, and kept as a stand by for dry seasons during the winter months; it may be fed off without injury by sheep, pigs, or other stock. Each Spring it grows again to a crop of three or four cuttings.

On Sale, warranted, at the Store of Mr. HENRY PERRY, Commission Agent, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

N.B.—Red Clover or Cow Grass, White Dutch Clover, Rye, and other Grasses.  
July 26. 3778

## SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.  
LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.  
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.  
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Broker.  
Sydney, November 8.

## GREAT FAILURE OF MESSRS. BERTRAM, CHALDECOTT, AND CO.

THE WELL KNOWN FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

THE undersigned has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the most elegant and superior assortment of fashionable Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Sheffield Plated Ware, Beautifully Silver-mounted Bohemian Glass Ornaments, &c., &c., ever imported to the colony.

Now landed per Rifleman and Sumner, being, as formerly advertised, a portion of the stock purchased in the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Bertram, Chaldecott, and Co., the style of the above goods will at once convince intending purchasers of their superiority; and from the peculiar circumstances under which they were purchased, the prices will be such as has been heretofore unheard of in the colony; and, in fact, below the manufacturing cost.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY. Among the latest novelty in brooches will be found a very neat but beautiful shawl brooch, called the Prince of Wales' Device Brooch, having His Royal Highness' coat of arms elaborately worked in hair, and tied with pearls and gold, as worn by her Majesty on several occasions. Particular attention is called to the above, from its extreme neatness and superior quality.

FOR THE FORTHCOMING BALL. An elegant assortment of Fine Gold Armlets, of the latest fashion, set with Pearls, Rubies, Aquamarines, Emeralds, Pink Topaz, &c., &c., commencing at £12s. 6d. Fine Gold Necklets, of an entirely new and beautiful style, set with every description of precious stones, £2 12s. 6d. A superb assortment of Dress Brooches, of a style unequalled in the colony, set with a variety of stones to match the Armlets, commencing at 4s. Fashionable Fine Gold Shawls, Mourning, and Fancy Stone Brooches, from 10s.

GOLD CHAINS, the largest and best assortment in the colony, all of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of Ladies' Elegant Neck Chains, Gent's Guard, ditto Albert's, Bequest, &c. The following are some of the leading patterns, viz. Curb, Swiss, Filigree, Armour, Tulip, &c.; the price is regulated by the weight, which is given in comparison with Sovereigns, for easy reference, and ten shillings additional is charged for making; for example—A Chain Weighing Three Sovereigns for £3 10s.

DIAMOND RINGS. A good assortment of ladies' and gent's half-hoop cluster and single stone Brilliant rings—many of the brilliant set in these rings are of the finest water, and of a lustre rarely equalled, varying in price from 60s. to £25.

Gent's Fine Gold Signet Rings, for engraving, set with coralline, amethysts, blood-stones, &c., 15s.; Ladies' Fancy Pearl, Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Sapphire, Topaz, and other beautiful stone rings, 15s.; Gold Lockets, 10s.; solid gold seals and keys, 10s.; elegant Fine Gold Bismelled, Pearl, Onyx, Emerald, Turquoise, and other Fancy Shirt Studs, 15s.; Silver Fruit Knives, 6s.; Silver Butter Knives, 7s. 6d.

Beautifully cut glass scent bottles, Silver Toppas, 6s.; fashionable gold mounted Hair Armlets, 10s.; silver scent boxes, fine gold pins, gold mounted guard chains, Silver Brooches, and several other fancy articles, at merely nominal prices.

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE. A large assortment of the above goods all, of an entirely new style, made from silver patterns, with Solid Silver Edges, and very heavy plated, in fact of a quality seldom if ever imported to the colony, consisting of 4, 6, and 7 hole cruet frames, with beautifully cut glass, 30s.; ditto liqueur frames, three cut glass bottles, 42s.; ditto egg frames, with 4 and 6 cups, richly gilt, 45s.; toast racks, 10s. 6d.; candlesticks of the most elegant designs, 25s.; cake baskets, 35s.; sets of salvers, three to the set, 63s.; butter coolers, 8s. 6d.; tea sets, 70s.; fish covers, sets of four side dishes to form eight sets of dish covers, eggspoons, carabaras, branches, &c., &c., at equally low prices.

THE PRESENT PRICES CAN ONLY BE CONFIRMED DURING THE SALE OF THE GOODS PURCHASED IN THE ABOVE ESTATE.

The quality and workmanship of every article sold at this establishment is warranted, in any case where the article should be found not as represented, the purchase money will be immediately returned, it is necessary in consequence of the reports made by certain Jewellers tending to depreciate the quality of goods sold by the undersigned, and so injure him in his business.

N.B.—The strictest attention paid to the repairing of every description of Jewellery at one half the prices usually charged.

Observe the Address—D. DAVIS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 475, George-street.  
3401

## TO MEDICAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, Surgical Machine, &c., begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just received ex Tropic and Hooghly, from the first houses in London, an extensive supply of the undermentioned articles, which will enable him to execute orders in a manner hitherto unequalled in this colony, and having now all the proper materials, he is determined to supply the very best articles at the lowest remunerative prices, and on the shortest notice.

Trusses of all kinds, knee caps, glass and other syringes, elastic laced stockings, ladies' abdominal belts, gentlemen's riding ditto, patent elastic chest expanders, elastic suspensories, ditto baby jumpers, very much approved, ditto ear tubes, and many other articles in the line, too numerous to particularise, of which he solicits an early inspection.

T. H. has also received direct from Rowland and Son, an assignment of Macassar Oil, Kalydor, Odono, &c.

On hand, a few of Carson's patent salting machines. Also, a vapour bath on sale or hire. 139, King-street East, And Castlereagh-street, Opposite Old Court House. 1974

July 27.

## EX THE LATE ARRIVALS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to announce the arrival of a large addition to his extensive stock, the assortments are now complete, and on inspection will be found to contain all the latest London and Paris fashions, in Beaver Hats, black and drab French ventilated Hats, ditto ditto Stuffed Hats, ditto ditto Shell Hats, ditto ditto Felt Hats.

Ladies' riding Hats The largest assortment in Sydney of men's and boys' plain and fancy Caps. Caps makers supplied with materials. Every description of hats manufactured to order in any quantity. A considerable allowance to country storekeepers.

Livery bands, cockades, naval and commercial lace and ornaments, &c., &c. French Hat Manufacturer, 77, Market-street.

Fancy Cloth Cap maker wanted. Apply as above. 632

## GOOD WHITE SHIRTS.

AT SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 27, PARK-STREET.

TO Gentlemen who prefer having their shirts made to measure or order, J. T. Smith respectfully solicits them to give their directions during the winter months, as the influx of orders in the spring and summer renders it almost impossible to pay that strict and individual attention to the demands of all his numerous patrons that he really wishes to do; and from the comparatively few good shirt hands to be met with, great delay is often caused, which is unavoidable, for the two reasons assigned. J. T. S. suggests that his friends should now give their orders for what they are likely to require in the spring. A registry is kept of all measures and particulars; therefore, for those gentlemen who have been previously supplied at his manufactory and reside in the country, it will be only necessary to transmit their wishes through the post-office, and every possible care and attention shall be paid to their orders.

A large and varied stock always on hand, comprising—Plain and fancy shirts, with or without collars; extra large size ditto; yacht and regatta shirts, choice patterns; Scotch (twill, &c. Boys' and youths' shirts of every description. Flannel shirts and drawers, cravats, braces, boot hose, &c.

Ladies' and children's under clothing in stock, or made to order. 6941

## FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF AT ADELAIDE HOUSE, UNTIL THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

JOSEPH VICKERY begs to acquaint the public that he has determined if possible to clear out the whole of his overwhelming stock of Boots and Shoes, by the above mentioned period, and now offers them such bargains as he believes they have never yet met with in the Boot and Shoe line.

J. V. assures the public that his object is not to deceive them, and invites the sceptical to call and test the prices.

The present is an excellent opportunity for country buyers to lay in a stock of all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.

As every article will be marked a bargain, no statement will be made except to wholesale purchasers.

Observe the address—Wholesale Boot and Shoe Warehouse. 2229 367, George-street.

## ELIGIBLE SITES FOR VILLAS.

MARKET GARDEN ALLOWMENTS TO LET. FOR SALE, beautiful and healthy sites for country villas on the Petersham Estate, near Newtown, Cook's River, and Parramatta Road, from £12 to £20 per acre. Excellent land for Market Gardens on clearing leases, at ten shillings an acre, for seven years, and for such further term as may be agreed on.

Apply at Mr. T. J. FISHER'S, King-street; or to Mr. C. LANGFLET, Surveyor, Pitt-street North. 5611



# **AUSTRALASIAN BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

## **DATES OF EXHIBITION.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following days have been appointed for the exhibition of this Society, to be held in the Botanic Gardens:—  
**SPRING.**—Friday, 27th September.  
**SUMMER.**—Tuesday, 12th November.  
**AUTUMN.**—Wednesday, 7th March, 1881.  
**F. M. STOKES.**  
 Secretary.

Sydney, August 21.

## **SLOPS.**

**GEORGE CHISHOLM** begs to inform settlers and country storekeepers, that he has now on hand a very large stock of slops of all kinds, comprising—  
 Single and double stitched muslin trousers  
 Flannel and pilot cloth ditto  
 Colonial tweed and doekin ditto  
 Ditto ditto coats and waistcoats  
 Scotch twill striped and regatta shirts  
 Blue Guernsey and yarn ditto  
 Shepherd's and stockmen's coats  
 Cabbage tree and straw hats  
 8-1, 9-4, and 10-4 blankets.  
 Country orders will receive every attention, and a discount allowed, if accompanied with a remittance.

## **DELAY YOUR DRAPERY PURCHASES.**

**RE-OPENING OF ALBION HOUSE,**  
 267, PITT-STREET.  
 Late in the occupation of Mr. Christie.

**RUSH AND MERRINGTON** beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the above premises, which they purpose opening in a few days with an entirely new and extensive stock of Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery and ready-made Clothing of every description, which they intend to sell at such prices that must convince all purchasers that it will be materially to their interest to honour them with their patronage.  
 Further particulars in future advertisements.

## **CHEAP HATS.**

**THE** cheapest and best Hats are only to be had at

**UTHER'S, 274, PITT-STREET,**  
 NEXT DOOR TO THE NEW-RIVE.

Large importations of very superior Paris and Beaver hats have just been received and must be sold.

Real French hats, velvet naps, and best shapes, from 12s. 6d. to 21s.

Black beaver hats, from 5s. to 20s., best quality.

Gent's drab beaver hats, super quality, with broad and narrow brims, very light, for summer wear.

Ladies' fashionable Paris and beaver riding hats, from 10s. to 20s.

Superior felt hats, of all shapes and sizes.

Children's trimmed soft felt hats.

Merchants and shopkeepers sending their country orders to this house will be allowed a liberal discount.

**FOR SALE,** at the Warehouse of the undersigned—

Tess-hyosakin, Souchong, gunpowder, imperial, and young hyeon.

Sugars—Pampanga, Ylo-ylo, Misamis, Zebu, and China brown.

China silk, satin, handkerchiefs, &c.

Nankens.

Black pepper.

Cassia gin and gin in hogheads.

Cognac brandy, in pipes and hogheads.

W. I. Rum (strong), and Manila rum.

Champagne, very superior, in one dozen cases.

Claret, in one dozen cases.

Liqueurs in great variety.

Common market and sporting gunpowder.

Muskets, fowling-pieces, and pistols.

Persecution caps.

Chimney glasses, large size.

Marble table tops, round and square; black and white marble pavement.

Porcelain.

Vegetable and flower seeds in excellent preservation.

Flour and account books.

Oilcloth for floors and table covers.

Hats and caps.

Boots and shoes.

Machines for making Seltzer water.

Refrigerators, with materials.

Medicines.

Canvas of assorted numbers.

Yellow sheathing metal and nails.

White, black, and green paint, in jars.

An invoice of blocks, mast hoops, &c.

**HENRY MOORE,**  
 Miller's Point.

July 10.

**KEEP THE MONKEY IN THE COLONY.**

**STARCH! STARCH!!**

**MESSRS. BRYANT AND CO.**  
 having erected a Starch Manufactory at Botany, near Sydney, are now prepared to supply any quantity; the article is very superior, made from the best wheat, and is second to none in the world. Packed in one cwt. and half cwt. boxes, raised 4s. per cwt.

Orders received for the White Starch or Violet Powder, in any quantity, by applying to Mr. HENRY FRANKS, Sole Agent, Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre, down the gateway.

**RYE SEED.**  
 ONLY A FEW BUSHELS LEFT.

**THOSE** who wish to have the Seed, and to see it for themselves, had better apply before it is too late in the season. Price, six shillings per bushel.

Rye is excellent to sow with lucerne grasses or clovers, as a protection. On sale at the Stores of

**HENRY FRANKS,**  
 Pitt-street, near the Theatre.  
 Down the Gateway.  
 N.B.—Lucerne seed, mixed grasses, clover seeds, all warranted.  
 August 10.

# **FIREPROOF ROOFING.**

## **GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.**

**ON SALE,** Galvanized Sheet Iron, in sheets 6 feet x 2 feet 6 feet x 2 1/2 feet 48 inches x 14 inches

This incombustible material is now generally used in England, and the colonies, as well as the United States, for roofing verandahs, and all other building purposes, for which, from its durable nature, it is so well adapted.

**E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,**  
 450, George-street.

**ON SALE,**  
 A CHOICE Collection of ornamental Plants, amongst which are the following in variety, at reduced prices:—

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Araucaria   | Gloxinia      |
| Butea       | Genesia       |
| Pinus       | Aechmea       |
| Cypripedium | Chelidonium   |
| Juniperus   | Cyclamen      |
| Callitris   | Lilium        |
| Thuja       | Euryale       |
| Podocarpus  | Cinnamomum    |
| Corypha     | Isis          |
| Seabrochia  | Morica        |
| Lavistonia  | Aristea       |
| Ficus       | Tigridia      |
| Magnolia    | Wachendorfia  |
| Camellia    | Blanfordia    |
| Aspidistra  | Doryanthes    |
| Balfouria   | Gladiolus     |
| Stenochilus | Narcissus     |
| Daphne      | Babiana       |
| Protea      | Sternbergia   |
| Grevillea   | Kerria        |
| Justicia    | Alstromeria   |
| Alyxia      | Polyanthes    |
| Teocoma     | Bellia        |
| Rigonis     | Primula       |
| Enhorbia    | Mimulus       |
| Pinacitella | Salvia        |
| Jasminum    | Digitalis     |
| Lonicera    | Campanula     |
| Verbena     | Phlox         |
| Cytisus     | Dianthus      |
| Cianthus    | Lycnia        |
| Erica       | Viola         |
| Diosma      | Paeonia       |
| Polygala    | Lobelia       |
| Myrica      | Lavandula     |
| Plumbago    | Penstemon     |
| Halimolobos | Antirrhinum   |
| Eriostemon  | Corysanthemum |
| Neurium     | Cinnearia     |
| Hibiscus    | Cherianthus   |

**T. W. SHEPHERD,**  
 Darling Nursery, Sydney.

## **TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.**

**ON SALE,** at the Stores of I. O. GLANHAM,

Next to Mr. R. Lyons',  
 Opposite Bridge-street.

**JUST LANDED.**

**CHAMPAGNES, PINTS AND QUARTS—**  
 very superior

Hocks—ditto ditto, ditto

Port, in 3 dozen cases, ditto ditto

Superior 3/4 ditto ditto, brands various

FRONTINAC, in place—2 dozen cases

Spirits—both in and out of bond, consisting of—

—BRANDY, in wood—ditto, in bottle (pale and dark)—HOLLAND, in whole and half cases—RUM—Wassau, very superior

vine Campbelltown—in 3 dozen cases—

—VASSER'S Ale and Stout, in 3 dozen cases.

N.B.—150 dozen of Port and Sherry, in 3 dozen cases (London bottled), price 18s. per dozen.

**FOR SALE,** at the Stores of the undersigned—

Tennent's double brown stout, in draught

Ditto East India beer, ditto

Ditto strong ale, ditto

Ditto bottled ale and porter

Whiskey, in quarter cases

Fine British gin, in bottles

Superior holland, in cases

Ditto pale brandy, in one dozen cases

Martell's brandy

Company's ditto, vintage 1848

Hennep's brandy

Superior Deservers rum, 26 O.P.

Fine old pale sherry, in quart

Port, in quarter hogheads and pipes

Teneriffe in hogheads and ditto

Best 22 vinegar, in quarters and hogheads

Champagne, in baskets

Moreton Bay beef, in tins

Pint sauces

Soda ash, Muspell's

Sheepskins, Wilkinson's

Woolpacks, very strong and heavy

Fine white shirts

Fancy regattas

Good dry sugar

Hyoskinin tea in chests and half chests.

**8081 MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.**

**PAGE'S PORT.**  
 BY LADY CLARE.

**ON SALE** by the undersigned—

400 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.

**E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,**  
 450, George-street,  
 Near the Post Office.

**ON SALE—BASS'S No. 3 Burton**  
 Ale, October bottling.

**THACKER AND CO.**  
 447 BAGS OF HOBART TOWN POTATOES.

Of the best quality, just arrived per Emma, from Hobart Town, and on sale by

**JOHN BAPTIST.**  
 August 20.

# **J. MO. GIBLET, Tanner, Currier,**

and Harness-maker, 361, George-street, Sydney.

**OVERCOATS AND HATS.**  
 Merchants, Captains, and Country Storekeepers, supplied at wholesale prices.

**FUNERALS** conducted on the most moderate terms, by R. STEWART, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, Pitt-street, adjoining his old-established furniture and cedar establishment, corner of Bathurst-street.

**N. B.—Coffin Furniture on sale.** 3689

## **PARRAMATTA.**

**ORANGES, PUMPKINS, AND BACON.**

**FOR SALE** by the undersigned, from 20,000 to 30,000 dozen sound oranges, fit for exportation. Also, from 5 to 10 tons of excellent pumpkins. Likewise, about a ton of prime bacon and hams.

**JAMES PYE.**  
 August 12.

## **PAPERHANGING.**

**J. STUART** informs the public that he undertakes paperhanging and varnishing of rooms, in town or country, in a superior manner, on moderate terms. It is a well known fact that many persons, after having purchased an expensive paper, have paid for the same being spoiled, by employing inexperienced persons at the business.

Paperhanging on sale of all descriptions, at No. 23, Hunter-street.

## **SHEEP AND CATTLE MEDICINES.**

**CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE,** Quick-silver

Salt Ammonia, ARSENIC, Soft Soap, Washing Soda

Oil Vitrol, Hellebore, Spirits of TAR, and TURPENTINE, Mercurial Ointment, Blue and White Vitrol, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Sulphur Vitrol, BUTYRIT of ANTIMONY, Venice Turpentine, &c., &c.

**ON SALE AT**  
**A. FOSSE,**  
 313, Pitt-street North

## **ALE AND PORTER.**

**ON SALE** by the undersigned, ex Cadet, Ale and Porter, Younger and Co.'s brand. This beer is well known in most of the neighbouring colonies, in which it always commands the highest market price for ale and porter.

**MACINTOSH AND HIRST.**  
 1997

## **ALE AND PORTER.**

**JUST LANDED,** and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Albany's No. 3 ale, brewed October, 1849

Bareilly, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout

House and Co.'s ditto ditto

Godling and Co.'s ditto ditto

Byres' bottled ale and porter, 3 and 4 dozen cases.

**LYALL SCOTT, AND CO.**  
 3292

## **NOTICE.**

**EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,**  
 418, George-street.

**ON SALE BY THE UNDER-SIGNED—**

Invoices of Kincaid and Wyatt's

Pickles, mustard

Capers, salad oil

Bottled fruits, Tarragon harrings

Macaroni and vermicelli

Curry powder, anchovies, &c.

Also,

Colman and Leach's starch.

**E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,**  
 450, George-street.

## **ON SALE,** at the stores of the undersigned—

York Hams, in lots to suit purchasers.

**SMITH BROTHERS AND CO.**  
 2863

## **TO HORSE KEEPERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.**

**ON SALE** at the Hay and Corn Store, Herald Office—

Best quality oaten hay, hydraulic pressed

Ditto ditto lucerne, very superior

Maise in any quantities

Best Hobart Town oats, feed and seed

English and Cape barley

Brass and pollard

Lucerne hay and straw

Real Hobart Town potatoes

Ditto ditto seed

Whole and split peas

Seed ditto, a very superior sample.

**WILLIAM BRADY.**  
 3064

**ON SALE** by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers—

Prime fat salt beef, in tierces

Prime ditto pork, in barrels

Lard, in bladders

Beard and ham

Pickled and smoked tongues.

**HENRY BELL,**  
 Butcher,  
 (Late R. Hill's)  
 211, Pitt-street, three doors from the School of Arts.

**LANDING** ex Vixen, from Launceston—

1000 Bushels of oats

170 Ditto bran

10 Tons fine flour.

**J. W. GOSLING,**  
 Charlotte-place.

# **THE** undersigned have received, ex late arrivals, a varied assortment of

Drapery Goods, &c., to which they beg leave to call the attention of the Drapers of Sydney, as well as Country Storekeepers.

**ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,**  
 Bank Court, King-street.

## **COMFITS AND LOZENGES.**

**ON SALE,** Comfits and Lozenges; also, Vinegar, in quarter-casks and hogheads.

**R. B. COOKE,**  
 Wholesale and Export Confectioner,  
 No. 14, Hunter-street,  
 Second door from Bligh-street.

## **ON SALE,** at the stores of the undersigned—

No. 2 Manila cigars, in lots to suit purchasers.

**SMITH BROTHERS AND CO.**  
 3376

## **BUTTER.**

**FROM THE DAIRY OF MR. ROBERT BLACK.**

**THE** undersigned has just received a lot of beautiful Butter from the above dairy. Families can now be supplied with a superior article, at a low price. He has also

**GOOD SALT BUTTER** at ONE SHILLING per lb.

**JOHN CALDWELL,**  
 260, Pitt-street.

## **BACON.**

**ON SALE,** at the Stores of the undersigned, a lot of superior corn-fed bacon.

**J. CALDWELL,**  
 Wholesale and Retail Grocer,  
 260, Pitt-street.



REVIEW.

The New Zealand Magazine, published quarterly. Wellington, New Zealand. No. 1, January, 1880. No. 11, April, 1880, pp. 192.

The history of British colonies of the present day presents many wonderful circumstances to the reflecting mind. The march and progress of events have been so rapid, if not so successful, as almost to stagger belief. Who would have thought the "Cannibal Islands" of the New Zealand Savages of 1800 would, in half a century afterwards, amongst other striking proofs of the advancement of civilization, have furnished the evidence which even the publication before us exhibits of the spread of literature across the globe. Naturalists are fond of speculations upon the spread of species in the zoological and botanical circles, and it might be allowed to us to speculate upon a phenomenon of quite as extraordinary a character in a field equally interesting to the student of human nature.

But we have neither time nor space to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the appearance of what, considering the country whence it emanates, is a literary curiosity.

Apart from this there is nothing particular, perhaps, about this publication. It has merits in its way, no doubt; but it is not much above the general run of similar previous publications in the older colonies, where, owing to events not necessary to particularise, they have generally been found premature and short-lived.

Whether the literary vigour and liberality of the colonists of New Zealand are of a higher order than those of New South Wales remains to be proved; but it is not too much to hazard by way of conjecture, that unless they are so, the result of such undertakings will in the new colony be much the same as it has been in the old.

The first number of this Magazine consists of a miscellaneous collection of historical, critical, scientific, and purely literary papers.

It is not our intention to discuss them; but we mention with satisfaction two papers by the Rev. Richard Taylor, late of Liverpool in this colony, one on the "Geology of the Middle Island of New Zealand," the other an account of his visit to Roto-Mahana. There is another paper by the same writer, which we cannot speak of in the same terms of unqualified praise: it is entitled "Geological Observations on the Book of Genesis."

Geologists and Theologians have hitherto alike abstained from any conclusions respecting a matter of which they know nothing. We are indeed quite astonished, that a gentleman of so much intelligence as Mr. Taylor should have suffered himself to indulge the fanciful notion, that the primeval condition of this planet, before the commencement of the six days mentioned by Moses was such as to show, that we can trace the origin of the world, that "our planet has been destroyed for the sin of its first inhabitants," who were according to our author the angels "who fell from their first estate."

The geological arguments employed to help out this conjecture are unworthy of one who shows in his other papers that he has an eye to cause and effect. To accommodate the Mos and the Marquis of Australia, the flood of Noah spread the lands of New Zealand and New Holland!

How, we may ask, could this be, if with him we suppose "the resting place of the Ark to have been the highest peak of the Himalaya range"—let it be the highest peak of the Himalaya range, how could water have risen above an elevation of 28,000 feet leave dry such comparatively low regions as lands 6000 or 8000 feet high?

There is in this number another geological paper, by Mr. Walter Mantell, of Dr. G. W. Walsby, on the structure of the Middle Island. There is also continued in the second number a Review of some letters written by Mr. E. G. Walsby, on the Art of Colonization, in which the critic, Mr. William Swainson, deals roughly with the author. A correspondence relating to this, of a rather "spicy" character, closes the second number, which contains another geological paper, by Mr. Taylor, on New Zealand. It is extremely instructive, and will do the scientific credit to him. It chiefly details the particulars of three branches of observations—1. On the volcanic formations; 2. The "formations of single upheavement;" 3. Sedimentary depositions.

From the author's remarks we learn, that the earthquake shocks in New Zealand proceed apparently from a variable focus; the disturbing cause having shifted from the north-west to west south-west since 1843. Some very interesting statements are made respecting the changes of level that have occurred, and on the whole, though imperfect, this paper is a valuable addition to our acquaintance with the country. We may quote the following passage:—

From the sea to the base of Timpu is a regular series of steps, one rising higher than another, until we arrive at the central plateau of Tongariro. But although it is evident much of the upheavement of the land occurred during the time these volcanoes were in eruption, it is equally so that even yet the land is rising. This must now solely be attributed to the agency of earthquakes. The southern and central parts of this island appear to be the principal seat of their action; and though in general the effects are slight, yet periodically, every five or six years, they have been more violent, and consequently their effects more serious. In the year 1843, Wanganui was the centre of movement, most of the chimneys in the settlement were then thrown down, the earth opened in parallel fissures—the cliffs had every appearance of being upheaved a foot on one side of the river, whilst the ground on the other side, perhaps, subsided as much.

and were thankful to get on shore again. The sealers were accustomed to visit a small cove called the Jail, which was a most suitable place for anchorage, being well sheltered, with lofty cliffs on every side, and having deep water in close to the shore, so that they could step out on the rocks from their boats. It is situated about eighty miles to the north of Dusky Bay. After the earthquakes the locality was completely altered, the sea had entirely retired from the cove, so that had become dry land. Beyond Cascade Point the whole coast presented a most desolate appearance—so much so that its former state could scarcely be recognised. Large trunks of the mountains had fallen, and in many places the trees might be seen under the water. From these circumstances it is evident that the Middle Island is rapidly rising, and of this fact there are other proofs to be adduced. The climate has undergone a great change, which can only be accounted for by the increasing elevation of the land. Coal measures appear at Manurewa Bay and Molyneux River, interspersed with abundance of Kaori sand. This mode of deposit is not now found growing within ten degrees of latitude north of Molyneux River. In no single spot within that wide range is a Kaori tree known to be growing. Hence we conclude that the climate has considerably altered since that carboniferous deposit was made; but it is not necessary to go back to the probably remote period of its formation. The Kaori rain is still found on the surface of the land, with every appearance of its being of quite as recent an origin as that picked up in the north. It is most probable, therefore, that the Kaori rain in those latitudes is of a comparatively recent period. This beautiful pine does not appear to require heat, so much as shelter and humidity. If, then, we suppose the land to have formerly been low in that latitude, the climate would be necessarily humid and mild, the cold being tempered by the sea, and not increased by the proximity of snowy mountains—thus the Kaori might have grown there, as well as amongst trees which now belong to a warmer climate.

Another proof to be adduced in favour of this hypothesis is the Moss, the gigantic ostrich of these islands. This remarkable family extends ten degrees of latitude; a warmer one than that of the regions where the remains of the Moss are now found. Formerly, not only were these birds numerous in the southern parts of the North Island, but in the southern parts of the Middle Island as well. The remains of the gigantic Moss are seldom found without their being tinged with those of several different sized species of the same bird. Hence it is to be inferred that the climate was once suitable for them; that they abounded, and that a comparatively recent period too; for their bones are found in only a partially fossilized state. To what, then, can we ascribe their extinction but to a change of climate? Man has not been able to do with their destruction. That they have existed at a comparatively recent period is proved by their bones. Native tradition also asserts it. It is yet to be ascertained whether the Moss is extinct.

A good paper on New Zealand Flax, a brief Abstract of Statistics, by the editor, in a sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Southern Colonies, are useful additions to the other physical researches. Of the tales and poetry we say nothing; as we have read none of them.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

POLICE COURT.—SATURDAY.

Before Messrs. John Patton, James Ascough, and Stephen Tuckerman, J.P.s.

Richard Burton was brought up under the Vagrant Act, charged with having been wandering about the streets, sleeping occasionally in the back and having no visible means of support. He was remanded for a short period, for the attendance of a Mr. George Emmerton, who stated, that when he found him, he was in the street covered with mud. "There was blood about him, and he had a wound upon his leg. On Wednesday evening, when he was found, he went and found Burton naked, with a lighted candle in his hand; Emmerton had no interest in the man more than arose out of charity, as he thought Burton was slightly deranged; he stated his belief that Burton had been a soldier, and that he was under the command of a nephew in Paramatta who, he understood, were able to support him. The Bench consequently recommended Mr. Emmerton to forward him there, which he agreed to do, and Burton was discharged.

STEARLING DEAD THIEF.—THOMAS ASBURY appeared upon a charge of stealing and carrying away dead timber, along with an aboriginal black named William Phillip. Service of summons upon the latter was proved, but he did not appear. Matthew Everingham gave evidence, that the defendant and the black-fellow broke up a tree which had been felled, and had taken it away; that the land was the property of Dr. Lowe, but was in the occupation of his father, and that it was enclosed paddock. He further stated, that he had previously, on the 8th instant, forbidden Asbury to take the tree, or any other timber, off the land. Wm. Everingham, father of the last witness, was very deaf. After giving the Bench, and every one else, a deal of trouble, he at last proved that he knew nothing about it, except that he was occupier of the land where the tree was felled, and missed it afterwards. Asbury called his mother, Ellen Asbury, for the defence, but she proved nothing in his favour. The conduct of this witness throughout, even after the decision of the Bench had been given, was so highly improper, as called for a justly administered rebuke. He was rebuked by Mr. Patton, in which the rest of the Bench concurred. We were surprised, along with others, that she was not committed for contempt.

LOVE ORPHAN GIRLS.—Mary Connor, a girl of apparently from seventeen to eighteen years of age, appeared on the complaint of Mr. Sydney Scarell, on behalf of his father and mother, Captain and Mrs. Scarell, to answer the charge of neglect of work, laziness, and insolence. In answer to the charge, she made a long rambling statement, but as she spoke with her teeth closed, we could only catch a word here and there; indeed, their words, although she was purposely brought close to them, could scarcely understand a word she said. The Bench, however, listened with great patience, and having gathered something of alleged ill usage, proposed putting her upon her oath; but previous to doing so, Mr. Fitzgerald (who had come into the Court a short time before, asked if she knew the nature of an oath? To which she replied in the negative. Did she know what an oath was? "No!"

The Bench finding that 10s. odd were due to her for wages, suggested that Mr. Scarell should contribute that sum towards forwarding her to the place from whence she came, at the same time telling the girl that they could not compel Mr. Scarell to do so, but that it was a mere suggestion. This was most cheerfully agreed to by Mr. Scarell. The indentures were, of course, cancelled. Mr. Fitzgerald remarked, that during his whole career in his capacity as a magistrate, he had never met with such a lamentable case. It was truly lamentable to see a girl arrived at her apparent age come before that Bench and not know the nature of an oath! The Bench hoped that where she was going to she might have her mind enlightened by proper instruction, and thereby render her more sensible of her duties, and more anxious

to perform them if she should get another situation. The girl came out by the John Knox.

TAM CONSTABULARY.—Constable Thomas Phillips was called before the Bench to answer a charge of being drunk in Paramatta, whilst he was in the witness-box. On his appearance he handed up a letter to the Bench containing his resignation. The Bench remarked that they were very glad he had adopted that course, as it saved them from performing a very painful duty. Mr. Fitzgerald then stated the circumstances, which were, that Phillips was a principal witness at Quarter Sessions, at Paramatta, against a servant of Mr. Fitzgerald's, John Clynes, and that when placed in the witness-box, he was so drunk that the case had to be postponed for a short time. Mr. Fitzgerald expatiated largely upon the gross conduct of the constable, and stated his determination, along with the rest of the Bench, to punish any constable most severely who should be guilty of the same offence of being seen drunk. Immediately afterwards Kenneth Coleby was appointed to the vacant situation in the constabulary.

MACDONALD RIVER.—Mr. Fitzgerald, last Saturday, made some remarks as to the benefit which might accrue from the Macdonald River district being united with (the Windsor) district in its police jurisdiction. We have been spoken to by others on the subject, amongst whom we may mention Mr. Ascough, J.P. We have also received some valuable information from our Chief Constable. It appears that the distance from Windsor to St. Alban's (Macdonald River) is forty miles, with a passable road. The distance from St. Alban's to the Wollombi is about thirty-eight miles. The Police Court is held there, but the road to be traversed is of such a nature that only seven miles of it can be travelled either in a vehicle or on horseback. At St. Alban's there are only one chief and one subordinate constable; and, considering what has been premised, it must be obvious to every reasonable mind, that in the first place their force is not sufficient for the protection of the inhabitants; and, secondly, that their habitations are so remote from the Wollombi Bench, that, after travelling over a distance of thirty-one miles of complete desert, leaving the other seven out of the thirty-eight which are just passable, when authors or constables arrive there, there is a chance of not finding two magistrates to preside, or a bench of three to try a case.

It is a matter of such importance to the inhabitants of the Macdonald River district, that we dwell upon the subject at such length as it will deserve; especially when it has been mentioned to us by those who have lived in that district, and have ample experience to enable them to give a correct statement of the circumstance. To the inhabitants of the Macdonald River district it would be an inestimable boon, and one which would not soon be forgotten. We trust that our worthy member, Mr. Fitzgerald, having made the first start, will follow it out; but the inhabitants must support him, and it would be gratifying to the Macdonaldites, and honourable to those of the Windsor district, to find that they jointly took up the cause together. As a matter of great importance, and with which the foregoing is somewhat connected, we have heard several parties of the utmost importance, namely, the withdrawal of the Quarter Sessions. This has been the canker worm which has silently eaten away the prosperity of Windsor. In fact, the withdrawal of this Court from Windsor was the signal for its downfall; and we fear as by others, on the subject, we beg most earnestly to impress upon the minds of those concerned, that January is the time when the "vote for next year becomes available."

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, August 2, 1880.

Gentlemen.—I do myself the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, requesting that the sum of £50 may be granted for the repair of the road from Windsor to Pitt Town, and that a similar amount may be allowed for repairing the road from the upper part of Richmond to Parrish.

In reply, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that the vote applicable to the purposes is exhausted, but that your application can be renewed when the vote for next year becomes available.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant, E. DEAS THOMSON.

To William Bowman, Esq., M.C., and James Byrne, Esq., M.C.

HOWA BRIDGES.—Since writing our article upon the Road Trust, we have received intelligence of the Legislative Council having passed Mr. Fitzgerald's motion without a dissentient voice. The new bill gives us joy, and it gives us a firm confidence, that our worthy representative will follow the matter up with the same ability with which he has commenced.

THE LATE FIRE AT CAPTAIN INDA'S.—We were only yesterday informed by a gentleman residing at Wilberforce, that "five valuable horses were rusticated with great difficulty from their perilous danger." We are sorry we did not receive the intelligence in time for our last, but we now avail ourselves of your valuable columns to satisfy the gentleman that it was not an intentional omission.

ROAD TRUST.—We are exceedingly glad to find that Mr. Fitzgerald has presented the petition, of which we give a copy below. Thanks are also due to the Road Trust for the conclusive arguments used, and the concise manner in which they appear in the Petition. A more explicit decision could not have been prepared. It is so explicit as not to require

any remark. But we would call the attention of the legislative most respectfully to the fact that Windsor at one time, when all other places failed, was considered the granary of the colony. It is a district of by no means inferior importance, and we do trust that the prayer of the petition will be carried out to its full extent.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled.

The humble petition of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust.

Most respectfully sheweth.—That your petitioners were appointed by a commission, under the hand of His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, under the great seal of this colony, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1849.

That the Windsor district is proverbial as the granary of the colony, its inhabitants deriving their chief support from agricultural pursuits, and unless a constant and certain communication with Paramatta and Sydney is kept up, they would be utterly incapable of obtaining a subsistence.

That the roads and bridges in this Trust, which are travelled over by the inhabitants of Windsor, Wilberforce, Portland Head, Pitt Town, and the major portion of Richmond and Kurrajong, require extensive and permanent repairs—very little in that shape having been done for some years past, in proportion to the amount collected from tolls thereon, and a sum of at least of £1000 per annum would be necessary to keep them in an efficient state.

That about February, 1848, the Survey-General called the attention of the Executive to the absolute necessity of commencing a new and permanent structure over the South Creek at Windsor, in lieu of the then existing one called Howe Bridge, and on the 11th of February, 1848, the honorable the Colonial Secretary directed an estimate to be prepared, which was furnished by the Surveyor's department, to be constructed with stone abutments, the upper part being timber; and in May, same year, for the estimate of one entirely of timber.

That on the 6th August, 1848, Howe Bridge fell in, cutting off the communication between Windsor and the metropolis, and in its room the temporary roadway was erected for the trifling term of about six months, the maintenance of the district having urged the importance of the line Sydney being kept open.

That on the 24th August, 1849, Mr. William Bowman, member for the Cumberland borough, moved your honorable House that an address should be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the sum of £1000, might be placed on the estimates of 1850, for the purpose of commencing the construction of a new bridge at the place before mentioned, but on division the motion was negatived.

That your petitioners, in trust for the public, being extremely anxious that a new bridge should be erected as recommended by the Survey-General, have made application to the Government, praying for the sum of £1000, to be placed on the estimates of 1850, to refer to copies of correspondence No. 1 to 25, 8, appended hereto, by which it will appear that their endeavors have been unsuccessful.

That on the 15th of May last, your petitioners on their application received from Her Majesty's government £2, 7s. 6d., being balance of an unexpended vote of the preceding year for constructing, upholding, and repairing public roads, &c., which added to £10, 17s. 6d. received from their own tolls, made the sum of £12, 15s. 12d., of which they have expended £11, 6s. 1d., in the erection of a toll-house and gate on the Black Town Road, and in extensive repairs to the following main bridges, viz., the temporary one over the South Creek, at Windsor; one over the South Creek near Clydesdale, on the Black Town Road; and one over the Eastern Creek, independent of several minor ones on both lines of road, together with the principal street of the town of Windsor, would not be sufficient to enable them to carry out and repairing the roads, bridges, and streets in this Trust, which extends upwards of thirty miles being double the extent of Sydney Trust, with a revenue of £2000, and equal to Paramatta with £1500, leaving no portion whatever to be expended in constructing a bridge, and in the erection of a toll-house and gate, a most wasteful economy is exercised, the whole amount of tolls receivable this year from the two gates in this Trust being £132, 6s. 8d.

That your petitioners having no other resource to obtain funds for the erection of a permanent structure, most respectfully pray that your honorable House will please address His Excellency the Governor, requesting he will place on the estimates such a sum as to him may seem meet, for the purpose of constructing a permanent bridge in the place of the temporary and insecure one, which has been so much damaged by the recent flood as to cause an outlay of upwards of £10, to render in any way possible, besides repairing the bridge, a considerable remission of toll to the lessee, as an allowance on account of the stoppage of the thoroughfare, thereby leaving a very small sum to be appropriate to other repairs required in this Trust.

And your petitioners, as is duty bound will ever pray.

Road Trust, Windsor, August, 1880.

WAGGA WAGGA.

AGOST 19.—The result of the land sale must have been highly satisfactory to the Government, and proves the correctness of our inference, that Wagga Wagga is destined to greatness.

We have not time to enter into a circumstantial detail of the gratifying circumstances of the sale; the numerous attendance of the painted natives who dwell in fields, and lead ambrosial lives: the "lordly squatter," and the humble tradesman; the appearance of the bright green fields, clothed with early blossoms; the gorgeous sunshine and voluptuous skies; the soft ambrosial breeze, in which the blossoming mimosa damed in beauty; "the shining tents that lined the crowded way;" the splendor of the wines, the tonic the spices, &c. &c. all these things must be left for description by some one better calculated to afford it than ourselves, and who saw and participated therein. For ourselves we were too busy to see or attend to such trifles, and can therefore only describe the auction room, which was filled with bidders of the right sort, and the whole of the allotments went off at most satisfactory prices; the whole number (33) realising £232, being little short of £10 16s. per allotment. The purchasers of allotments have gone to work in earnest; "the clanging hammer shakes the sounding plain;" bricklayers and plasterers are at request; timber is in such demand that the large squatters in the neighbourhood are thinking seriously of purchasing land under the pre-emptive right, for the sake of selling the wood, and the village presents a scene of active and healthy industry.

The next event "in order" is the establishment of our National School; a tender for the erection of a very handsome school-house has been accepted at £140. Students will soon be at work, and it is twelve months since the first meeting took place here in reference to the establishment of this school; but the fact of the township not being then marked out, and the subsequent death of mechanical labour, opposed obstacles to our progress which have only now been overcome. There is a great desire on the part of the labouring population to educate their children, and we trust their laudable anxiety will soon be alleviated.

The third grand movement made in this stirring place, is for the purpose of erecting a church. A meeting was called on Tuesday last to take the matter into consideration and open a subscription list. So very short notice was given that the attendance was limited, but the spirit which pervaded that small assembly was manifested in the subscription of £230, leaving only £75 to be raised to enable us to more explicitly declare our own support. The Bishop has been written to on the subject, and

any remark. But we would call the attention of the legislative most respectfully to the fact that Windsor at one time, when all other places failed, was considered the granary of the colony. It is a district of by no means inferior importance, and we do trust that the prayer of the petition will be carried out to its full extent.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled.

The humble petition of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust.

Most respectfully sheweth.—That your petitioners were appointed by a commission, under the hand of His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, under the great seal of this colony, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1849.

That the Windsor district is proverbial as the granary of the colony, its inhabitants deriving their chief support from agricultural pursuits, and unless a constant and certain communication with Paramatta and Sydney is kept up, they would be utterly incapable of obtaining a subsistence.

That the roads and bridges in this Trust, which are travelled over by the inhabitants of Windsor, Wilberforce, Portland Head, Pitt Town, and the major portion of Richmond and Kurrajong, require extensive and permanent repairs—very little in that shape having been done for some years past, in proportion to the amount collected from tolls thereon, and a sum of at least of £1000 per annum would be necessary to keep them in an efficient state.

That about February, 1848, the Survey-General called the attention of the Executive to the absolute necessity of commencing a new and permanent structure over the South Creek at Windsor, in lieu of the then existing one called Howe Bridge, and on the 11th of February, 1848, the honorable the Colonial Secretary directed an estimate to be prepared, which was furnished by the Surveyor's department, to be constructed with stone abutments, the upper part being timber; and in May, same year, for the estimate of one entirely of timber.

That on the 6th August, 1848, Howe Bridge fell in, cutting off the communication between Windsor and the metropolis, and in its room the temporary roadway was erected for the trifling term of about six months, the maintenance of the district having urged the importance of the line Sydney being kept open.

That on the 24th August, 1849, Mr. William Bowman, member for the Cumberland borough, moved your honorable House that an address should be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the sum of £1000, might be placed on the estimates of 1850, for the purpose of commencing the construction of a new bridge at the place before mentioned, but on division the motion was negatived.

That your petitioners, in trust for the public, being extremely anxious that a new bridge should be erected as recommended by the Survey-General, have made application to the Government, praying for the sum of £1000, to be placed on the estimates of 1850, to refer to copies of correspondence No. 1 to 25, 8, appended hereto, by which it will appear that their endeavors have been unsuccessful.

That on the 15th of May last, your petitioners on their application received from Her Majesty's government £2, 7s. 6d., being balance of an unexpended vote of the preceding year for constructing, upholding, and repairing public roads, &c., which added to £10, 17s. 6d. received from their own tolls, made the sum of £12, 15s. 12d., of which they have expended £11, 6s. 1d., in the erection of a toll-house and gate on the Black Town Road, and in extensive repairs to the following main bridges, viz., the temporary one over the South Creek, at Windsor; one over the South Creek near Clydesdale, on the Black Town Road; and one over the Eastern Creek, independent of several minor ones on both lines of road, together with the principal street of the town of Windsor, would not be sufficient to enable them to carry out and repairing the roads, bridges, and streets in this Trust, which extends upwards of thirty miles being double the extent of Sydney Trust, with a revenue of £2000, and equal to Paramatta with £1500, leaving no portion whatever to be expended in constructing a bridge, and in the erection of a toll-house and gate, a most wasteful economy is exercised, the whole amount of tolls receivable this year from the two gates in this Trust being £132, 6s. 8d.

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And your petitioners, as is duty bound will ever pray.

Road Trust, Windsor, August, 1880.



DATE  
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It is hoped he will be in a position to appoint a clergyman for the district as soon as the sum of \$300 has been subscribed and paid. We have much to say on this subject, and shall advert to it in our next communication.

Last but not least, in the march of improvement here is the construction of a roomy and safe punt for the conveyance of drays and stock across the Murrumbidgee. This work has been undertaken by Mr. James Walsh, of Wagga Wagga, and sincerely do we, in common with every one else, wish him success in his spirited undertaking. To this district and the country westward the construction of this punt is of incalculable advantage; to strangers, however, we could not make this apparent, and your readers in this district understand it so well, that it would be superfluous to enter into explanation here. Mr. Walsh's plan is an ingenious one, and as economical as possible. The length of the punt, from bow to stern, is 35 feet, and the clear width 10 feet; there are four strongly-jointed boxes, severally divided into four compartments, placed transversely, and into each compartment a sound, strong puncheon, perfectly air-tight and well pitched, is secured by means of a screw bolt; the ends of these boxes which present to the stream have angular heads, and offer little resistance to the current, and being placed at intervals of about 2½ feet apart, a free passage is opened to the stream. Upon these four boxes, strongly banded and bolted together, (containing sixteen puncheons), the floor of the punt is laid longitudinally, firmly secured to the sides and traces of the boxes, which act as joists. Substantial side ribs are erected on both sides the machine, and the ends or flaps are hinged and moveable. We conceive a punt so constructed calculated to support an enormous weight, and that it may fully meet the wants of the district, and as fully remunerate Mr. Walsh for his outlay in the important work, is our sincere wish, and the wish of every man interested in the district. The only fear we have is, that the casks have been put in the wrong place; we think they ought to have been fixed head to head, in boxes placed longitudinally on each side of the punt, instead of across it as at present. By this means an equal pressure upon the supporting material would have been obtained, which is not the case at present, and we fear a heavy weight, in any other position than the exact centre, will have the effect of deranging the balance of the punt to an extent that will be productive of great labour in the working of the machine backward and forward. This is a mere opinion, however, and we confess we know nothing of such matters scientifically. We hope to find ourselves wrong.

The winter has been excessively dry here, and rain is wanted very much. The reports of the fertilizing floods in the country are very tantalizing, and as we do not believe there is any prohibition against coveting inundations, we do accordingly covet such a gentle visitation as you have been blest with.

Wages are still high here, but do not accompany my next epistle. There is a sufficiency of young green feed for lambing, which in all well regulated establishments has been on some time. There is every probability of a large increase. If rain does not soon fall, the grass seed will ripen very early this year, and, therefore, shearing should be earlier than usual.

We have just been informed that two prisoners, under escort from Moulmein, to this department, escaped from the police at Deniliquin. One of the men was the villain Hamilton, who perpetrated two cold-blooded murders on the Murray, near Adelaide, some time since; one of his victims was the servant of a hawker named Jarvis, and the other was a respectable person who was driving horses to Adelaide. The wretch cut up the body of this unfortunate man and burnt it. The particulars appeared in your journal a short time since. The other prisoner, who has been let loose upon the public by these precious conservators of the peace from Moulmein, was a notorious house-breaker, who was followed and apprehended by a Mr. Kennedy, after a wearisome and distressing pursuit of many hundred miles. The Moulmein police have become famous for this sort of thing. We think that magistrates should insist on the Chief Constable accompanying every escort. Our ordinary police are suspected of being afflicted with "itching palms."

**FRENCH CONVICT SETTLEMENT.**  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, APRIL 5.  
At two o'clock M. Dupin, President, took the chair.

The discussion on the Transportation Bill was resumed.

M. Victor Hugo said, that there was one day in the Revolution of February unparalleled in the history of the world. It was the day when the combatants of the evening before assembled on the public square and proclaimed the abolition of capital punishment for political offences. It was a magnificent spectacle for the philosopher, the political writer, the Christian, France, and the entire of Europe. That great principle had been adopted and sanctioned by the Constituent Assembly, as a splendid advance made by the spirit of civilization, which must ultimately lead to the total abolition of the penalty of death. The present bill was already stigmatised by the people as implying the re-establishment of capital punishment for political crimes; the bill combined for that purpose climate, banishment, and captivity. Admiral Bruat described the Marquesas as the tomb of Europeans. Compared with that of France, it was a deadly climate; and he accordingly inferred that the penalty of death was revived. He then examined the opportunities of the measure. He reproved as much as any other person acts of violence and recurrence to brutal force. He was not a partisan of an appeal to arms, but of an appeal to ideas. The right of suffrage had abolished the right of insurrection. He was anxious to repress such attempts, but he contended that no new penalty was necessary. Political offences, besides, could not be clearly defined. Marshal Ney was criminal in 1816, and was to-day a hero. M. Hugo then combated the clause of the bill which condemned the political convict to imprisonment in exile. It was monstrous, he said, to add the torture of exile to the tortures of captivity, to wall up a man alive in a fortress under a tropical sun, 4500 leagues from his country. This day the Man of God expired on the cross, he abolished

the penalty of death. [A voice on the right—"It was Crémieux, a Jew, who hanged him!" Laughter.] No man, he was certain, would consent to become the gravedigger of that prison—another Sir Hudson Lowe. The position of his prisoner would be worse than death, than death on the scaffold, for he would expire without casting a last look on the sky of his country. State reason was invoked to justify the measure. He perfectly remembered the evil counsels it had given to all the base acts and cruelties it had sanctioned. It had been invoked to excuse the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by Marat to justify those of September, and by Haynau the wholesale executions of Hungary. He desired neither the policy of the guillotine or the gallows, nor that of Marat or Haynau; and he should not an instant hesitate to make his option between that virgin which is called Conscience, and that prostitute dominated State Necessity. M. Hugo declared that the law was impolitic, perfidious, and might ultimately be applied to its very framers. ["That is an appeal to fear," exclaimed M. Vézin.] Had that law been in force in 1830 and 1848, and had Royalty triumphed over the revolution, Charles X. would have applied it to M. Thiers, and Louis Philippe to M. Odillon Barrot. (Loud murmurs.) Here M. Odillon Barrot rose and said that if there was an act of his political life he was justly proud of, it was his never having aspired against a Government, and having to the last defended the constitution of his country. (Bravos on the right.)

In conclusion M. Victor Hugo appealed to conciliation and to the humanity of the Assembly, and told the latter to bear in mind that they had France to save, and not time to hate each other.

After our reporter closed his despatch in the Legislative Assembly on Friday.

M. Houthier, the Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune to reply. He said that the Government had a serious duty to perform. The present bill could not, in any way be considered by a right-thinking man as evoking the sad remembrance of St. Bartholomew, or of the scenes of 1793. The hon. gentleman had, in arguing against the measure, said that the Government brought it forward for its own protection; it could not, however, be applicable to them, or he would faint hope, to any member of that Assembly. If there were any victims to the law, he was afraid it would rather be the party who so violently opposed it. (Murmurs from the left.) He would observe, moreover, that the law of transportation was not one of recent creation. It had been brought forward in 1793, and the penalty of transportation was then pronounced for crimes which were not otherwise provided for by the revolutionary tribunal. In that year all the Catholics who had not taken the oath required of them were transported to Guiana, and that without any other process than the proof of their identity. He wished to discuss the bill like a practical man, although the hon. gentleman appeared to have so strong an antipathy to a class of beings. (Laughter.) The law, he contended, was useful, and in perfect harmony with the crimes it was meant to repress, and the interests it had to defend. The crimes which it was intended to punish were the crimes which had been formerly subjected to the penalty of death; it was the crimes of men who excited civil war, and advocated devastation and pillage. It had been said that perpetual imprisonment was the punishment to that he would reply that that punishment was not commensurate with the offence. He had heard an individual say from the tribune of the Assembly—"I have conspired for twenty years; I have succeeded, and I shall not conspire again; but in his opinion such a language was the most odious that could be uttered. (Applaudment.)

M. Lagrange said a few words, but they were rendered inaudible by the applause which greeted the remarks of the Minister.

The Minister of Justice.—When a criminal had stained the streets with blood: when he had made an appeal to civil war—

On the left.—Boulogne! (Loud interruption and noise.)

The Minister of Justice.—When he made an appeal to civil war—

Another Voice on the Left.—Strasbourg! (Violent murmurs on the Right.)

The Minister of Justice.—He would perhaps feel some shame in appealing to those reminiscences after the election of the 10th of December. (Hear, hear.) Had the justice of the country, he would ask, remained powerless? Had there been no condemnation?

M. Charraz.—For Strasbourg? No!

The Minister of Justice.—Did not the prisoner on the threshold of his prison deplore the attack which he had made against the laws of his country? (Hear, hear.) He had deemed his past conduct, and an end should be put to that system of degrading the Government, which attacked it, even when he proceeded from the majority of the nation. (Loud approbation.)

The President, addressing the Mountain.—The Government of the Republic itself finds no favour with you, because it is a Government. (Laughter and approbation.)

The Minister of Justice.—What was proposed by the bill was exile subject to surveillance. The honorable gentleman had spoken of old men to succour, and orphans to protect. That remark was just, but that mission would be fulfilled not by vain Utopian schemes, or by metaphysical language, but by acts. With regard to the outcry that had been raised against the climate of the Marquesas, he could merely repeat what had been before said by those well able to judge of it, that the climate was quite the reverse of unhealthy. He had no intention at that time of entering into the discussion of the articles of the bill, but he could not avoid replying to one objection which had been made to it, viz., that the right of pardon would be suspended. Such, he could say would not be the case. The guilty man would, if he were transported, have more leisure for repentance, and if clemency were afterwards exercised towards him, such an act of generosity would not be returned, as it too frequently had been, by ingratitude. (Loud applause.)

The honorable Minister on leaving the tribune, was warmly congratulated by many of his friends.

M. E. Arago and M. Lagrange ascended the tribune together, the latter insisting on speaking, although M. Arago had been called on.

The President.—M. Lagrange, I beg you to quit the tribune.

Numerous Voices.—Order! order!

The President.—M. Lagrange, I call you to order.

M. Lagrange left the tribune gesticulating with great warmth; he addressed a few words to the Minister of War, and to the President, amidst loud cries of "The censure!" "the censure!" and at length went to his seat.

M. E. Arago, at some length, opposed the bill; during his speech he quoted a speech against transportation made in 1836 by M. Odillon Barrot to the Chamber of Deputies, and expressed his surprise at hearing the Minister of Justice state that the bill under discussion was the work of his predecessor, M. O. Barrot. (M. O. Barrot made an affirmative sign with his head.)

M. Lagrange, at the foot of the tribune.—I demand permission to speak.

The President.—I shall call you to order a second time.

M. Lagrange.—I have a right to speak. I have been called to order.

The President.—I refuse the tribune to a member who gets himself called to order for the purpose of speaking; I refuse him the benefit of his interruption. You shall have an opportunity of speaking presently.

M. Lagrange.—(Call me to order!)

The President.—No! no! no! (Laughter.) M. Dupetit-Thouars confirmed what had been said as to the healthy climate of the Marquesas. It was, he said, quite the climate of France. Every sailor who had visited that country could confirm what he said. He had remained there for more than twelve months, and had not a man sick on board his ships. He considered it far preferable to the French West India Islands.

Numerous voices.—"La clôture! la clôture!"

M. Perrinon denied that the Antilles were unhealthy.

M. Haze said that the committee were well pleased to hear any testimony given relative to the healthy climate of the Marquesas.

The President.—But the hon. gentleman is speaking of the Antilles, and that is not the question now before us. (Laughter.)

The discussion was then declared to be closed.

M. Lagrange demanded to be heard on his call to order.

The President.—A division has been demanded on the question whether the bill shall pass to a second reading, and we shall now proceed to it.

The members took the urns and carried them round to the benches. After voting, the representatives began to leave their places and withdrew.

The President.—The tribune is to M. Lagrange. (Laughter.)

M. Lagrange ascended the tribune, but not being able to obtain a hearing, the great mass of the members leaving the house, at last descended, in the midst of general laughter, saying, "I will speak to-morrow when the *propos verbal* is read."

The vote was then proceeded to. When it was completed, and whilst the secretaries were counting the bulletins, M. Lagrange, in the body of the house, was seen to converse with great gesticulation.

The President.—M. Lagrange, I permit you to speak. (Laughter.)

M. Lagrange.—Go on with your pleasantries. (Laughter.) I am accustomed to look on the mandate of a representative as a serious matter, and I must say that I have been deeply wounded in my duty as a representative. I cannot speak now, for there is scarcely any time present. The President may go to his dinner, if he has any appetite. (Laughter.) I will speak to-morrow. At present I confine myself to declaring that the President does not do his duty.

The President.—I am going to prove to you that I do perform it. I will never allow the habit to gain ground here of a member suddenly interrupting the discussion in order to put an end to the slave trade in his dominions. I gave you leave to speak; it is not my fault if the members hastened to quit the house the moment you were about to do so. I gave proof of great patience; your persistence, remarked by the whole M. Arago, and your disrespectful language, would have authorized me to use greater severity; thank me for my lenity. (Marks of dissent from M. Lagrange.)

The following is the result of the division:—

Ayes	431
Noes	217
Majority	214

In consequence the bill was declared to be read a first time, the second reading being ordered to take place in due course.

The sitting terminated at six o'clock.

**THE AFRICAN AMARIN.**—Our best friend in Africa is a certain King of Dahomey, who loves us so well that he will do anything for us but put an end to the slave trade in his dominions, unless upon the terms of our buying off his royal interest in the traffic by a subsidy of \$2000 a-year. A smaller offer was actually made to his Majesty without success, we suppose in the days when Mr. Stephen's infamously all-powerful. This King of Dahomey goes hunting for two or three months every year. The bounds for his chase are an army of more than 80000 couples. We say couples advisedly, for nearly a half, or full 8000 are women! Upon this female force the King places the greatest reliance, and he constitutes His Majesty's body-guard. They are his best troops. They are trained to storm forts, which they do with extraordinary bravery and skill. They are very fine women, ranging in height from five feet eight to five feet nine and ten. Marriage is not permitted. It would have the proverbial effect of doing things by halves. The King of Dahomey requested Her Majesty to give him some war caps for his slave-hunting Amazons; and to our astonishment we see it stated in evidence that the request was graciously granted, and that Her Majesty sent the King 2000 female war caps. These must surely be some mistake about this, as it would, if true, involve a preposterous inconsistency. Our cruisers seize and make prize of any vessel with the slightest evidence of equipment for the slave-trade; and it is credible that Her Majesty can have been advised to furnish any article of equipment to the troops actually employed in hunting down and capturing the

slaves in the interior? One would be curious to know what the pattern of the cap could have been for the ladies emulating the sort of dogs of war. We know something of the sort of caps with which ladies design enslaving hearts, but what is the mode, the fashion of the thing for enslaving black bodies? How do they set their caps at men to make booty of their persons? What manner of cap does Bellona don, when she sets about the foulest conquest and enthral in the cruellest iron fetters? At Timbuctoo the body-guard wear cast-off lawyers' wigs; are the King of Dahomey's Ladies' war-caps of any such predatory symbol? Perhaps, after all, the caps were persecution-caps, much more harmless than many of the pink-ribboned genus. Or, perhaps, and most probably, there were no caps at all presented, as alleged. We hope and believe it will so turn out. The statement, however, whether true or false, will be found in the evidence of Captain Winniett, R.N., ex-Governor of Cape Coast Castle, in the last blue book of evidence on the African slave-trade, taken by the committee of the House of Lords.—*Examiner.*

**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.**  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1860.

**IMPOUNDINGS.**

**McWILLIAMS.**—From St. Heliers, August 13: White pony cow, red ears, red spots on neck and fore legs, JT off rump, W.H. off rim. Strawberry heifer, W off ribs. White heifer, about 18 months old, no brand visible. Red pony heifer, near ear-crop, A with J under near shoulder, indistinct brand near rump; damages 1s 3d each. Also, from Skelater, a black and white cow, M off ribs, indistinct brand before black feet and hind legs; damages 2s. Notice has been sent to the supposed owners. If not released they will be sold on the 9th September. J. MAJOR, 11s. 6d.

**GUERDALL.**—From Kimo, August 17: Red cow and calf, A.M. off rump, black heifer, no visible brand. Yellow cow and calf, no visible brand. Yellow cow, illegible brand off ribs. From Mingat: White bull, PM off E shoulder off side. Red heifer, unbranded, 1H rump and hip, 1H with 7 under off ribs. Brindle bull calf, unbranded. Red and white cow, illegible brand, like J with a stroke through off shoulder. Red bull calf, unbranded. Red steer, 1H off rump. Black cow, apparently 1D, illegible brand hip. Strawberry steer, unbranded. Brindle and white cow, illegible brand. Red bull calf, unbranded. Brindle steer, illegible brand like 17, ear six off side. Strawberry heifer, same brand. From Mingat: Red steer, ear marked, unbranded. Blue cow and calf, 1H off rump. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red spotted cow, no visible brand. Strawberry cow and calf, illegible brand off rump. Strawberry cow, no visible brand. From Widgeon Gullen: Red and white cow, illegible brand. Red and white cow, illegible brand. Brown steer, ear marked, apparently 5 in circle off ribs. Red cow, TK rump and hip off side. Yellow cow, apparently 1H rump, illegible brand off hip. From Kimo: Red cow, apparently 1H with 6 under off rump. Red spotted heifer, illegible brand near shoulder. If not released or before the 10th September, they will be sold. J. L. BARNES, 11s. 6d.

**QUERREY.**—From the estate of C. Campbell, Esq., for trespass, August 9: Red cow, illegible brand off rump and thigh, with light brindle bull calf, no visible brand. Strawberry bull calf, TD rump and ribs off side. Red pony heifer, white back, no legible brand. Red steer, illegible brand off ribs like D, hind feet white. If the above cattle are not released they will be sold on the 2nd September. W. DAWSON, 11s. 6d.

**PROSPECT.**—August 16: Brown mare, white tail, branded near side under the saddle TJ, other brands under and legible, about seven years old, 1½ hands high; damages 2s. If the above mare is not released she will be sold on the 10th September. W. DAWSON, 11s. 6d.

**ALBURY.**—From the estate of T. Nichol, Esq.: Strawberry steer, 1H confined off hip. Brown cow, 1H confined off hip. Red cow, OB off hip with cross under. White cow, strawberry neck, 1H with 1H under off hip. Red cow, white back WB off hip, 3 of tail ribs off side. Red pony heifer, white back, no legible brand. Red steer, illegible brand off ribs like D, hind feet white. If the above cattle are not released they will be sold on the 2nd September. G. BARNES, 11s. 6d.

**MULLAGH.**—For trespass, August 16: Red cow, small horse, like JB ribs, 5 rump off side. Red and white cow, like JM ribs, O rump off side. Yellow cow, D near rump, WG or WC off rump, with calf. Red side cow, WC ribs, 2 rump off side, with calf. Heifer, blue sides, same brand. Red steer, illegible brand of shoulder. Dark brindle cow, like W ribs, W rump near side. Black heifer, like WC off ribs. Black cow, white tail, like 3 off shoulder. If the above cattle are not released they will be sold on 9th September, to defray expenses. W. DAWSON, 11s. 6d.

**BARROBY.**—From Grendale, J. Clark, August 11: Yellow bullock, white belly, white spot on each side of his ribs, branded off rump WF over 1H off thigh, off side in off ear, very low in condition. Dark brown bullock, branded to flank, white spots on his ribs, a piece out of near ear, branded near rump JC, on off thigh an illegible brand, white star in his forehead, very poor aged. Brown brindle cow, illegible brand near rump, both ears cropped, very poor, about three years old; damages 1s each. If they are not released, they will be sold at the Court House yard, Parramatta, on the next Tuesday's Court day next ensuing the expiration of 21 days. J. H. HOOT, 11s. 6d.

**COOPER.**—From Cottage Creek, August 16: Red cow, CB over 5 off rump, 1T apparently ribs, four years old. Red and white shotted cow, black muzzle, small illegible brand on the off ribs, four years old. Black and white steer, goat too rough to distinguish brand, four years old. Brindle pony steer, white back, illegible brand off ribs, three years old. Red heifer, white flank, no brand visible, one year old; damages 3d each. If the above cattle are not released, they will be sold September 2. H. WALKER, 11s. 3d.

**BROOKDALE.**—By Mr. F. Cooper, Wilbered Estate, for trespass in open pasture land, trespass 3d, per head. August 15: Dark brown cow, white on belly, both ears marked, like indistinct brand rump and thigh, like 1C ribs, milking side, like 1C and indistinct brand under off ribs. Light brindle female calf, white of back, belly, tail, and legs, long star, no brand visible. Light brindle heifer, white on back, belly, tail, and legs, like indistinct brand rump, milking side. Red cow, small horn milking side, off horn off, like 1C ribs, milking side. Red pony steer, white on end of tail and belly, no brand visible. Yellow and white on end of tail and belly, no brand visible. Yellow and white on back, belly, tail, legs, and feet, small horns, both ears marked, indistinct brand shoulder, milking side, indistinct brand rump and thigh, of side. Red bullock, hump horns, indistinct brand off rump. Red pony heifer, slight mixture of brindle, white on belly, end of tail, hind legs, and face, no brand visible. Dark brindle cow, the 1H rump, 1H sideways thigh, milking side. Yellow and white shotted pony steer, like indistinct brand off ribs. Red pony steer, white on end of tail, like indistinct brand off rump. Red cow, white on back, belly, legs, tail, white head and face, no brand visible. White bull, black ears and muzzle, no brand visible. Dark brindle steer, small horns, off ear marked white on belly, tail, hind legs, and face, no brand visible. Dark red steer, white on shoulder, rump, belly, legs, and tail, off ear marked, ear, no brand visible. Dark red yearling bull, inclined to brindle, white on belly, legs, tail, and face, no brand visible. Light red cow, white on belly, tail, legs, and flanks, no brand visible. Strawberry cow, red ears, top of horn, broke, indistinct brand rump, milking side. Red pony heifer, white on belly, tail, legs, and face, no brand visible. Dark brindle steer, white on shoulder, rump, legs, belly, tail, and face, like indistinct brand both thighs. If not released, they will be sold on 6th September. O. STYNE, 21s.

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